The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Bill Relative to Bonded Whiskey Reported Unfavorably in the Senate.

The House Georgia Bill Reported Favorably by the Senate Committee.

Progress in the Senate on the Funding Bill.

Quesada's Flattering Tale Concerning Affairs in Cuba.

The New Tax Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.

The Georgia business was probably come up in the Senate to-morrow morning, but whether it will be disposed of is very doubtful. Republicans, however they disagree among themselves as to the terms, are all anxious to admit the Senators as in the terms are all anxious to admit the State without delay. For one, I am free to say that the admission of the Fifteenth Amendment can be promulgated. The bill passed the House by a large majority, and will undoubtedly be reported favorably from the Senate Committee this morning, and probably reported for favorable action. Mr. Thurman, however, is hostile to the measure, and will make opposition, but his opposition will be unavailing, and the bill will be passed to-morrow. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend section 5,278 of the Revised Statutes, relative to bonded whiskey, with the recommendation that it do not pass. The object of the bill is to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time of bonding whiskey from three years to five years. The bill was laid on the table. It is understood that the Senate Committee on Finance will report on the tariff and internal revenue bills to-morrow. Mr. Sherman is expected to be the bearer of the report. Mr. Morrill, of the House Committee, is also expected to be the bearer of the House bill. The Senate Committee on Finance will probably report the House bill with amendments, and the latter will be passed to-morrow. The Senate will probably take a recess from Saturday next until Monday next, to allow the Committee on Finance time to prepare their report on the tariff and internal revenue bills. The Senate will probably remain in session until the 1st of April, and will probably pass the tariff and internal revenue bills before that time. The House will probably pass the Senate bill relative to the Pacific Railroad, and the Senate will probably pass the House bill relative to the Texas Pacific Railroad. The Senate will probably pass the House bill relative to the Texas Pacific Railroad. The Senate will probably pass the House bill relative to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill to amend the act to prevent collisions on the high seas, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to Sabine, California, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to grant lands in aid of

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.

EDWARD WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL: The Gold Bonding Policy; Boards in Boards; How Contracts are Made; Gambler's Ex-pose; Railroad Aid Debts; Wages and Capital; Fraudulent Bonds; The Last Tramp of Winter; Notes and Comments.

POLITICAL: Proceedings of the Legislature; The Two Years' Session; Bills and Resolutions.

Page 2.

FOREIGN: The Queen's Message; Outlook for Reform Bills; Increasing; Winter Pleasures; Art Pauline Killed; Jo Beloit; Cuba to the Rio Grande Boundary; Aid Debts; Wages and Capital; The Rhine of Home; Rome Sanctions an Old Swindle.

THE WEST: Letter from Utah; The Indian Plot in Texas.

FROM THE CAPITAL: The Cadetship Business; Postal Frauds.

THE LAST CHRISTIAN MARTYRS: The Murders of the Ancient; His Bravest Women to Christ; In Detroit, by Moonlight; At Nagasaki.

Page 3.

LITERATURE: Miss Mitford's Letters Again; Home Life with Authors; Book-Publishers and Authors.

FINANCE: A Lady Bank; Daily Prices; Stocks; The Gold Yesterday; Bonds; Produce; Markets; The Latest Dispatches.

Page 4.

WASHINGTON: Speech of Senator Conkling; Congressional Doings.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MARRIAGE: The Latest Records.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CASE OF KEARNEY.

We invite attention to the report of the School Committee of the Board of Supervisors on the case of Mr. J. J. Kearney, Chairman of the Board, who is accused of having asked and accepted a fee of a lot of ground as compensation for his vote and influence in locating the County Normal School at Englewood. The testimony introduced to bolt to substantiate this charge is the affidavit of B. G. Caulfield, Esq., who testifies that Kearney asked him, before the Normal School question was decided by the board, whether he did not own some land in or near Englewood, and whether he could not afford to give one of his lots to have the school located there. Mr. Caulfield, supposing the question was intended as a joke, said yes. Some days after the job was put through the board, Kearney went to Caulfield's office and demanded the deed for the lot. Mr. Caulfield replied that he supposed it was all a joke; but Kearney insisted that he was in earnest, and would feel insulted if any one was going to back out after having given him his word. Mr. Caulfield replied that if Kearney was prepared to take the responsibility, and was really serious in the demand, he should have a deed for a lot; but as his Englewood property was not subdivided he would give him, at his in Bradwell's Addition, in the northwestern part of the city, which was estimated to be worth $200. After some higgling, Kearney concluded to accept that lot in place of the other. He then wanted Mr. Caulfield to make the deed to his (Kearney's) wife, which Caulfield refused, saying that he did not like Mr. Kearney, and must take all the responsibility of that transaction. The deed was accordingly made and delivered to Kearney, and accepted by him. Mr. Caulfield testifies that he paid no other or further consideration from Kearney for the lot.

When this report was read to the board, Mr. Kearney left the chair and came down upon the floor, and asked for immediate action on the case. The board, however, postponed it to 10 o'clock.

Mr. Kearney's version of the matter is that he first approached Caulfield on the subject was after the location of the school had been decided, and that Mr. Caulfield then promised to give him the lot; that he went to Caulfield's office to get the deed, and that Caulfield told him he supposed it was all a joke; that he (Kearney) insisted that it was "in good faith," and that Caulfield thereupon gave him the deed. The difference between the two statements lies chiefly in the time when the first conversation took place, but there is no difference as to the fact that the lot was given and accepted in consequence of the Normal School being located at Englewood. With the difference between these statements, therefore, if unexplained, the public will have no difficulty in deciding that Mr. Caulfield's is the correct version. Mr. Caulfield is a gentleman whose veracity has never been called in question, and who has no motive or reason for his accusing Mr. Kearney wrongfully. The only point in the case is the taking of the lot in consequence of the location of the school at Englewood. Upon this point there is no room for question in all the testimony.

It remains to be seen what action the board will take. If they do not repel Kearney, it will be *prima facie* evidence that the measure of voting against organization was in keeping about as fair and honest as the rest. Let the public mark well the yeas and nays. It has been a matter of public regret that the popular of the last election did not succeed in clearing the Board of Supervisors of all the thieves and vagrants who have so long plundered the county. But it is a partial consolation to know that they elected enough honest members to expose some of the fraudulent combinations that have disgraced the majority of the board, and that there is nerve enough among the minority to hold up the guilty parties to the execution of the community.

THE SECOND PAY-DAY.

The *Evening Post* calls our attention to a letter addressed to General Salomon and signed by a number of individuals in this city, mostly concerning the malicious slanders of The Chicago Tribune. We have read this letter, and find that it is written to express the deep regret of the signers "at the action which the *Supreme Court* have thought it to be their duty to take in reference to your (Salomon's) dissolutions of the peremptory writ of mandamus issued February 11, 1869." Following this is an obscure reference to "certain parties" whether we are included among certain parties is matter of no consequence. The question under consideration was a question of law, and the Supreme Court are to decide such questions. Any reproof which may be administered by private parties to the decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court on a question of law, will not hurt those people.

We beg to remind the *Evening Post* that, when the Supreme Court fined General Salomon for contempt, they were not simply to replenish the State Treasury, but to punish him personally for an offense committed by him. They were not acting in the capacity of tax-collectors, but as judges. See the decisions of the Supreme Court, and vote money out of the public treasury to relieve General Salomon from the personal punishment imposed upon him by the Court in a question of the construction of a law, and not to be defeated by the misfortune of all the members who voted for it.

If the Republicans of this individual capacity, or the signers of the letter of sympathy, desire to relieve General Salomon of their own funds to General Salomon, there is no objection to their doing so; but to vote public money in a public manner avowedly to counteract and offset the judgment of the Supreme Court in a decision of that tribunal of which the Attorney-General should at once fill an informing Supreme Court Clerk in the State for the purpose of carrying local favor, should take it into his head to make out the tax bills at a less rate than that prescribed by law, and the Supreme Court directed them to do so, would they be justified in making their action the standard? Can anybody indicate which vote public money to pay their fines and costs? What difference is there between the two cases? And would not the one pay such bills of the other, as well as the other pay such bills of the other, as well as the other pay such bills of the other, as well as the other

THE SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Third Day of the Spring Meeting.

Report of the Committee on Investigation of Charges of Fraud Against Supervisors.

President Kearney Accused of Accepting a Bribe for His Influence

H. G. Caulfield Says He Decided Him a Lot--Circumstances of the Transaction.

How an Idle Remark was Construed to Mean "Business."

The Investigators to Continue Their Work and Make Other Revelations.

The County Agent's Salary.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 A. M. yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. President KEARNEY in the chair. The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT REMOVED.

There was a short discussion as to whether the minority Committee's report had been presented to the Board, and it was finally decided that it was not.

Supervisor HOLLAND moved that the report be referred back to the committee for reconsideration as to the mode of issuing money to pay the claims.

Supervisor WAITE seconded the motion. He thought the report was an absurd one, but it failed to suggest any way of raising the money. The report was inconsistent with the finding, in finding that the supervisors were to refer suggestions.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Supervisor WAITE said the special Committee appointed to investigate charges against Superintendent Wheeler was ready to report, and moved that the report be read. The Clerk read the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

Your committee, to whom was referred the investigation of the charges preferred by Dr. Hamilton, Physician of the County Insane Asylum, against Superintendent Wheeler, of said Asylum, have had the same under consideration, and have examined a large number of witnesses, and have also had the assistance of the State's Attorney, and have given the matter such attention as its importance demands, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

That the charges are not sustained by the evidence, and that the said Superintendent Wheeler has conducted the affairs of said Asylum in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the County Board of Supervisors, and that the said charges were preferred by said Dr. Hamilton for the purpose of injuring said Superintendent Wheeler, and for the purpose of obtaining his position.

That the said Dr. Hamilton has been guilty of gross neglect of duty, and of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and that he has been guilty of falsehood in his statements to your committee, and that he has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in the treatment of patients under his charge, and that he has been guilty of cruelty to patients under his charge, and that he has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in the management of the Asylum, and that he has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in the management of the Asylum, and that he has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in the management of the Asylum

THE COURTS.

Constructions of Provisions of the Bankrupt Law.

Case Under the 50 Per Cent Clause of the Reverse Law.

Another Fraudulent Divorce Case Unearthed and Exposed.

The United States District Court.

Yesterday morning, Judge Drummond, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city, and took a seat on the bench of the United States Circuit Court, which was then in session. Judge Drummond is a gentleman of the highest legal attainments, and has been a member of Congress, and was looked upon by many as the opposition candidate to his present position. He has been on the bench for a number of years, and has never been known to be guilty of corruption. The selection is one most creditable to the appointing power, and the people of this district may congratulate themselves upon the fact that they have secured the services of so able a jurist. He will remain in this city for a few days, and will then go to Springfield, where he will hold a session of the Court, which will probably last for two weeks.

The following business was transacted:

In the case of Henry Wilson, assignee of Wm. F. Coolbaugh, bankrupt, a motion was made to set aside the assignment of the bankrupt's property to the assignee, and to order the same to be delivered to the bankrupt. The motion was based upon the ground that the assignment was made by the bankrupt under the fifty per cent clause of the Reverse Law, and that the bankrupt had not been guilty of any fraud in the matter. The motion was argued by Messrs. Hoyne & Miller for the bankrupt, and by Messrs. Lyon & Tenney for the assignee. The Court took the matter under advisement.

In the case of Wm. Bross, assignee of Wm. Bross